

Side event on non-economic losses,
UNFCCC Warsaw International
Mechanism for Loss and Damage

**Marina Maiero,
Public Health, Environmental and
Social Determinants of Health**



**World Health
Organization**

Climate change is projected to have substantial adverse effects on human health that will be distributed unequally within and between populations

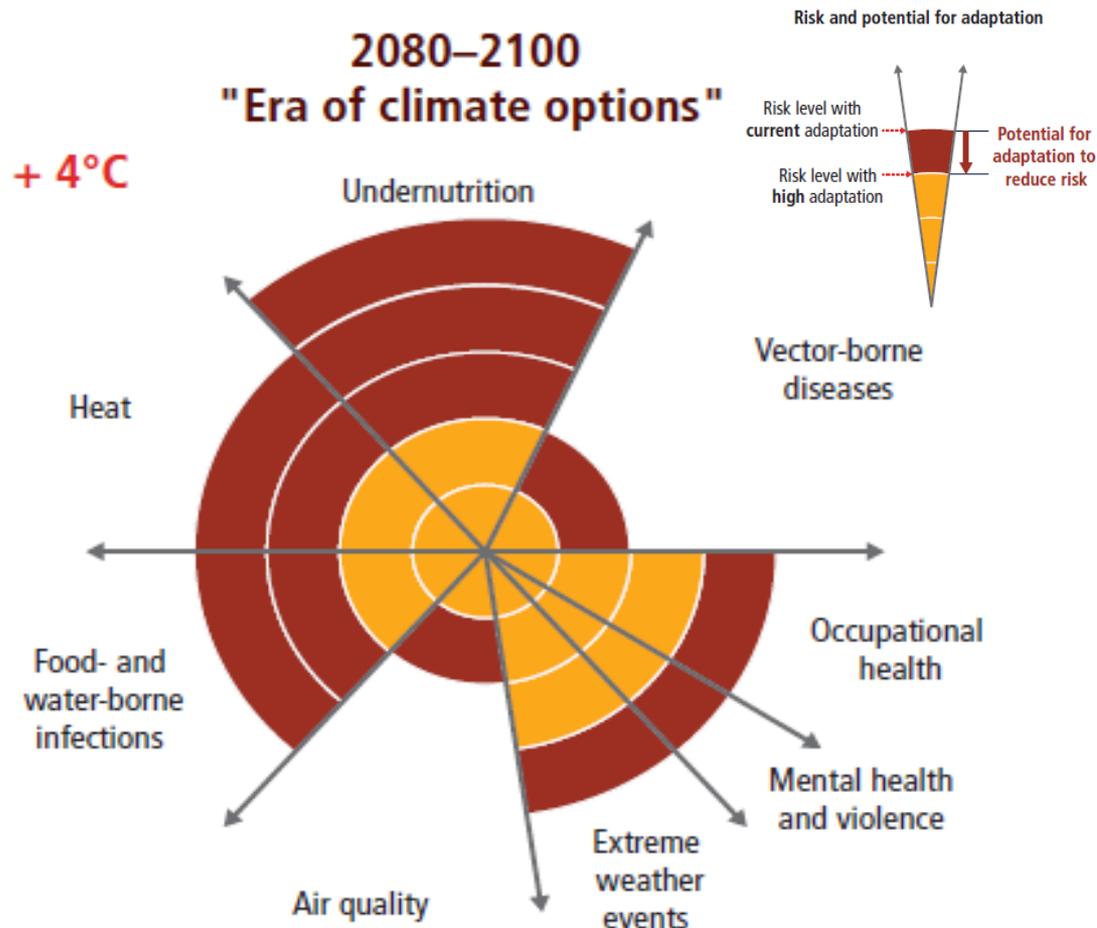
WHO conservatively estimates that climate change will cause some 250,000 additional deaths per year by the 2030s



Estimated future annual mortality attributable to climate change under A1b emissions and for the base case socioeconomic scenario in 2030 (blue bars) and 2050 (orange bars), by world, region and health outcome, for (a) undernutrition, (b) malaria, (c) diarrhoeal disease, (d) dengue and (e) heat.

Source: Quantitative risk assessment of the effects of climate change on selected causes of death, 2030s and 2050s. Geneva: World Health Organization, 2014.

Primary prevention can minimize climate risks to health



We have proven, cost-effective interventions against every climate-sensitive health impact

All of these can save lives now, and reduce vulnerability to climate change

Strengthening of preventive public health functions, including climate resilience, is the best protection for the future

Health risks, costs and benefits are not yet represented in the current economic modelling and analyses

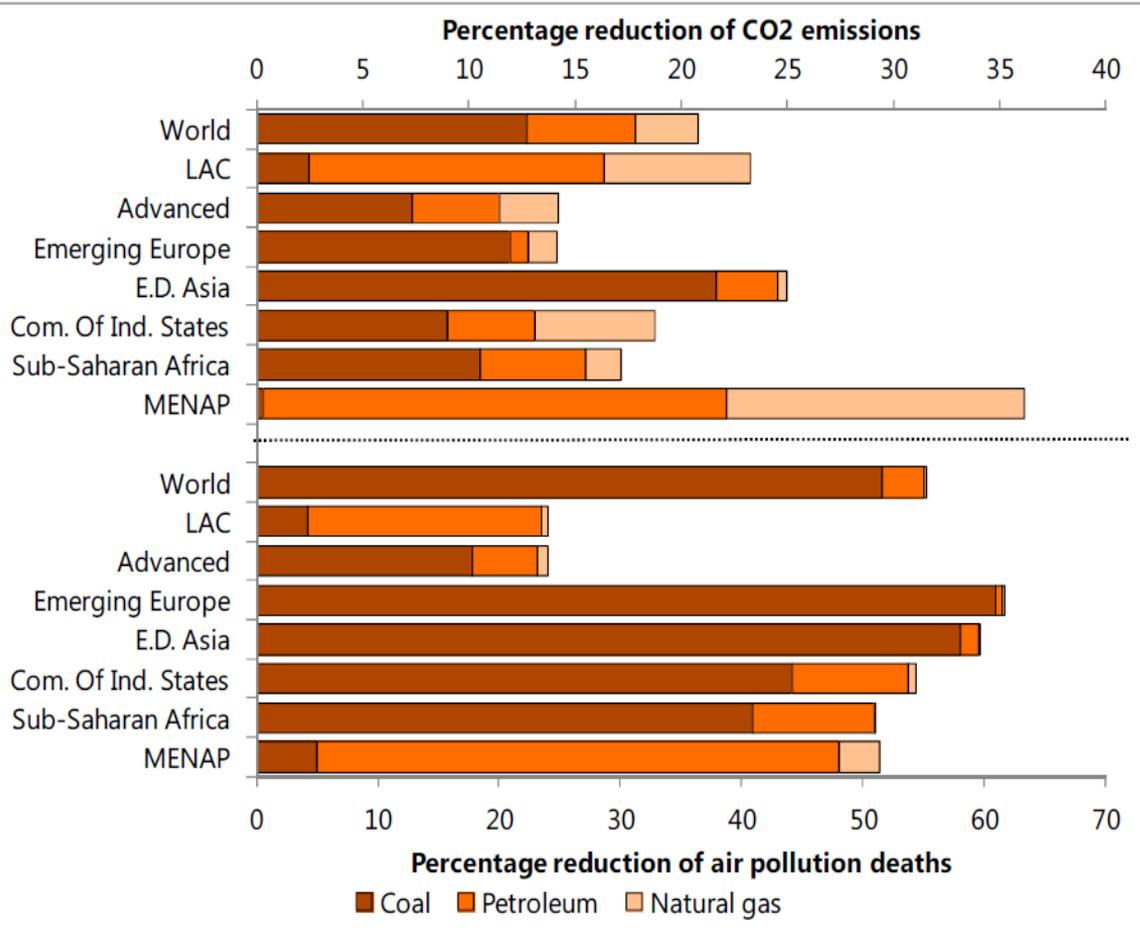
WHO is working on new economic approach to:

- **Assess the health savings from investment on climate adaptation**
- **Assess the health gains from mitigation actions**



- Construct an economic model which includes the concept of natural capital and environmental health externalities and could help policy makers to assess the health gains and health savings from climate action.
- Carry out a policy simulation exercise to assess the economy-wide effect of various alternative climate adaptation and mitigation policies (e.g. iNDCs), including effects on the health sector itself, as well as valuing health externalities on optimum decisions in other sectors.

It pays to include health in climate policy



US \$5.3 trillion/yr in "energy subsidies", approx. 50% is unpaid health bill from air pollution

Pricing carbon in line with health impacts would cut ~ 50% of AP deaths, ~ 20% of CO₂ emissions, and generate ~ 3% of GDP in tax revenues

IMF, 2015